Rule 18(a) with respect to general policy and protective orders.

6302.20 Time and place of hearing (Rule 20).

Hearings will be held at such places determined by the Board to best serve the interests of the parties and the Board. Hearings will be scheduled at the discretion of the Board with due consideration to the regular order of appeals, the requirements for accelerated or expedited procedures and other pertinent factors. On request of any party and for good cause, the Board, may, in its discretion, change the date of hearing.

6302.21 Notice of hearing (Rule 21).

The parties are given at least 15 days notice of the time and place set for hearing. In scheduling hearings, the Board gives due regard to the desires of the parties and the requirement for the just and inexpensive determination of appeals without unnecessary delay. Notices of hearings shall be promptly acknowledged by the parties.

6302.22 Unexcused absence of a party (Rule 22).

The unexcused absence of a party at the time and place set for hearing is not an occasion for delay. In the event of such absence, the presiding Administrative Judge may order the hearing to proceed or, in his or her discretion, may invoke the provisions of Rule 36.

6302.23 Nature of hearings (Rule 23).

(a) Hearings are as informal as may be reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances. At the hearing the parties may offer such relevant evidence as they deem appropriate and as would be admissible under the Federal Rules of Evidence, subject, however, to the sound discretion of the presiding Administrative Judge in supervising the extent and manner of presenting the evidence. In general, admissibility is governed by relevancy and materiality. Copies of documents, affidavits, or other evidence not ordinarily admissible under judicial rules or evidence, may be admitted in the discretion of the presiding Administrative Judge. The weight to be attached to evidence presented in any particular form is within the discretion of the Board, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the particular case. Stipulations of fact agreed upon by the parties may be used as evidence at the hearing. The parties may stipulate the testimony that would be given by a witness if the witness were present. In any case, the Board may require evidence in addition to that offered by the parties.

(b) Witnesses before the Board are examined orally under oath or affirmation, unless the facts are stipulated, or the Board otherwise orders.

6302.24 Subpoenas (Rule 24).

(a) General. Every subpoena shall state the name of the Board and the title of the appeal and shall command each person to whom it is directed to attend and give testimony, and, if appropriate, to produce books, papers, documents, or tangible things, at a time and place therein specified. Subpoenas (including those calling for the production of documentary evidence) are signed by an Administrative Judge or by the Recorder of the Board but otherwise left blank when furnished to the party requesting the subpoena. The party to whom the subpoena is issued shall fill it in before service.

(b) Subpoenas for attendance at hearing. At the request of any party, subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses at a hearing are issued. A subpoena requiring the attendance of a witness at a hearing may be served at any place within 100 miles of the place of hearing specified in the subpoena; but the Board, upon proper application and for good cause shown by the requesting party, may authorize the service of a subpoena at any other place.

(c) Subpoenas for production of documentary evidence. A subpoena, in addition to requiring attendance to testify, may also command any person to whom it is directed to produce books, papers, documents, or tangible things designated therein. A subpoena calling for such production shall show the general relevance and reasonable scope of the evidence sought.

(d) Subpoenas for taking depositions. Subpoenas in aid of depositions (including those for the production of books, papers, documents, or tangible